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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

ANOTHER VOTE.

The the third vote for the Speaker of the House was taken yesterday with the following result:

No scarcy to choice	114
Sherman	110
Scattering	10
Gilmore	20
Scattering	10

It will be seen by our dispatches that Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania is proposing a resolution for the plurality of vote.

TO BE VETOED.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says the President has prepared a veto message, which will shortly be communicated to Congress, upon the St. Clair Flats bill, which was passed a few days before the adjournment of the last Congress. Of course. The St. Clair Flats do not lie within slave-holding territory, and such an unheard of and undemocratic proceeding as that of a Democratic President sanctioning an appropriation for their improvement, would not be tolerated by the section which controls the Democratic party.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Mr. John A. Logan, representative of the Egyptian Democracy in Congress, has been in great haste, as will be seen by our telegraphic dispatches from Washington, to verify the truth of the old adage about the Monkey with climbing proclivities. At a country militia training, or a cross-road grocery carousal, John would probably always appear to advantage; but in Congress he is out of his proper element, and where we suppose it will be impossible for him to say or do anything without showing, as was the case yesterday, the direction in which his gifts and tastes naturally lie. However exalted he might regard his present position as a Member of Congress, unless he learns to keep his mouth shut, it will only serve to render the more conspicuous the qualities which he ought to be especially desirous to conceal.

"MURDER WILL OUT."

We agree with the Chicago *Times* that "murder will out." In a recent case in our Circuit Court a witness testified that he had formerly been employed by the *Times* to create a fictitious circulation for that sheet in the month of December last, *to enable it to get the Post-office advertising*. And further, that in pursuance of that job he had negotiated a considerable number of extra copies of the *Times, for one month*, with Dr. Jenness, No. 204 Madison street—the Doctor taking the papers at a nominal figure, and the *Times* publishing his professional card without charge. In answer to an inquiry of ours Dr. J. informs us that such was the fact. With himself it was purely a business transaction. We leave the public to infer what kind of a transaction it was for the publishers of the Chicago *Times*—the nature of the oath which they were required to take being duly considered!

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.

The Pro-Slavery sentiment is at fever-heat in the Kentucky Legislature. The furious harangue of Gov. Magoffin to that body at the commencement of the session, in which he proved the rightfulness of slavery by the Bible and the New Testament—by Moses, by the Saviour and the Apostles—by Dr. Adam Clark and his associates, and by the former practices of the Spaniards, the English and the Dutch, seems to have met with a cordial response from the Democratic members of both houses. Already two bills have been introduced into the Senate, providing for the exclusion of free negroes from Kentucky, one of them embracing the recommendation of Gov. Magoffin, that those refusing to leave should be sold into slavery. The Democracy have also resolved to question the various candidates for the United States Senatorship, as to the extent of their adherence to the ultra pro-slavery standard of the Southern party, especially whether they maintain the power of Congress to make laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories. A circular, putting these inquiries in a categorical form has been signed by twenty-five Senators and Representatives, and sent out for reply.

Such is Democracy in Kentucky; and we have the authority of Senator Douglas for saying that what is Democracy in Kentucky is Democracy in Illinois also.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The Italian Opera has gained a firm foothold among the Anglo-Saxons; but it is not generally known, perhaps, with what fierce opposition it had to battle at the onset. When first introduced into England, about a century and a half ago, there was no end to the sarcasms flung at it by men of taste. Addison, among other wits of the day, devoted several *Spectators* to it, and remarked that the success of the Opera had caused a general rule to be laid down "that nothing that is not nonsense is capable of being well set to music." Pope was no less severe in the brilliant Dunciad:

> ——a form so soft gliding by
> With awful eye, why rolling head and lifted eye,
> Foreign her air, her robe discreetly plain,
> In each work full-trimmed, and her head astute:
> By singing peers upheld on either hand,
> She tripped and hopped, too pretty much to stand.

Subsequently, that accomplished wit and man of fashion, Lord Chesterfield, vented his contempt thus:—"When I go to an opera, I leave my sense and reason at the door with my half-guinea, and deliver myself up to my eyes and ears." Metastasio, he says, tried to throw some sense into it, but it "would not go down." Hazlitt, who always out-Herods Herod in causticity, denounces the Opera Muse, as being not a beautiful virgin who can hope to charm by simplicity and sensibility, but a tawdry courtesan, who, when her paint and patches, her rings and jewels, are stripped off, can excite only disgust and ridicule.

These sweeping sarcasms are, of course, the effects of prejudice—bolts that go beyond the mark. Still, we may doubt whether the Opera would receive a third of the present support, had it not the powerful aid of fashion in its behalf. Within three years after it was opened, the Astor Place Opera House sunk over $50,000, which shows that up to that time, at least, with all its luxurious pomp, its enchanting music, and fine dramatic acting, the Italian amusement had not then won the heart of the multitude. Even of those who attend the Opera, the mass care little for either the music or the acting—for they are incapable of appreciating either. Not one person in ten of them, probably, has an adequate understanding of what he appears to be drinking in with greedy ears—for even those who are thoroughly conversant with the Italian language find it difficult to follow it conjoined with music on the stage, and the music itself is so elaborate and complicated, that only tutored ears can appreciate it. The real secret, we believe, why "the upper ten" patronize the Opera, is, because of all amusements it is the most aristocratic—because the price is so high, usually, as to protect them from the contamination of the profane vulgar—because there is a peculiar zest in an exclusive enjoyment, from which the million are shut out—because they fear to shock their friends and acquaintances, and be accused of barbarism and want of taste, should they betray their actual sentiments. Besides this may be added, in some degree, the pleasing effect of splendid dresses and gorgeous decorations—the excitement produced by the association of thousands of persons in the same enjoyment—and lastly, the thrill of sympathy which all feel in beholding giant obstacles triumphed over, when some Napoleon-like spirit passes over Alpine obstructions in the realm of art, as if they were level ground. Aside from these circumstances, we doubt whether the Opera, with all its really exquisite "Cavatinas," "Bravuras," and "Grand Scenas," would be half so bewitching as it is, to even the most refined tastes in White-kid-glove-dom.

Among the objections urged against the Opera by its enemies, one of the commonest is, that it is unnatural—that all propriety is outraged by this conjunction of music with action in the drama. People do not murder each other, it is urged—though possibly they may make love—in duett; nor do they s n soon in cadenza; and there is something grotesque and ludicrous in the union of things so opposite. Hence, Schlegel calls the Opera "a fairy world, not peopled by real men, but by a singular kind of *singing creatures*." There is some force in these arguments, even the warmest admirers of the Opera will admit, though its gorgeous music may usually hoodwink them to its incongruities. Regarding it only as a species of drama, it is full of absurdities. What can be more ludicrous than a general on a battle-field giving orders in music, or a warrior expiring his last breath in trills and shakes, and melodious quavers? Who, that is composed of ordinary flesh and blood, even though a musical amateur—*a fortiori*, if he execrates "high Art," and votes Beethoven a bore—would be solicitous, just as he was about "kicking the bucket," to pour out his soul

> "In notes of many a winding bout,
> Of linked sweetness long drawn out"

Think of a love-sick cavalier, in a burst of indignant jealousy, challenging a rival to mortal combat in strains "musical as Apollo's lute!" Or fancy to yourself a hero like Othello, stalking impatiently about the stage—raging like a lion, and evidently wrought up into a perfect tempest of jealousy and wrath—yet coolly turning towards the audience, and modulating the very tempest, whirlwind, and torrent of his passion into a series of melodious measures! Can one conceive of the sublime and ridiculous in more ludicrous juxta-position? It has been well said that in Shakspeare's plays, when a person is told of some hideous calamity, he is either struck dumb with horror, or gives vent to his agony in some brief, passionate exclamation—which is all true to nature; but in the Opera he would be as musical as a dying swan. What should we think of poor old Lear, lifting his dim, discrowned head against the pitiless storm, less unkind than his daughters, and singing an elaborate composition of Rossini, accompanied by a crowded orchestra? There is much sly wit in the Persian's query, in Lyttleton's Letters, who is made to ask at the Opera, "Who is singing on the stage?" The reply is, Julius Cæsar. "What," he asks again, "was Cæsar famous for singing?" Addison has a pleasant fling at the disproportionate attention paid to particles by opera-singers. "I have known," says he, "the word *and* pursued through the whole gamut, have been entertained with many a melodious *the*, and have heard the most beautiful graces, quavers and divisions bestowed upon *then, for, and from*, to the eternal honor of our English particles."

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Exciting Day in the House.

(Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—9 P. M.

This has been a most exciting day in the House. No progress was made towards effecting an organization. The entire session was spent in unremitting efforts on the part of the Republicans to reach a vote for Speaker, and on the part of the Democracy to prevent it. The latter have deliberately placed themselves before the country as disorganizers. At one time the excitement waxed so hot that a general *melee* seemed almost inevitable. The storm broke, however, and passed away. The Northern doughfaces were to be pitied for the role they were obliged to play. There they sat tongue-tied and motionless. Party shackles prevented them from hurling back into the throats of the fire-eaters the falsehoods they heaped on the people of the North, and yet they dared not rise and endorse the truth of the infamous charges.

Clark, of Missouri, continued his speech commenced yesterday. He sent to the Clerk, to be read, two or three columns of extracts from Helper's book, including the circular got out before the compend was published. His speech was demagogical and inflammatory. The *New York Herald* was his text book, and his style of harangue was almost identical with the stereotype editorials in the *Satanic*. When he ceased Crawford, of Georgia, moved that the one hour rule be adopted, which was objected to by the other slaveholders, and was withdrawn. It was evident from the manner of the ultras that mischief was in their heads, and when Clark said to the Republicans, "Why don't you nominate some conservative man on national sentiments, and if you have none, then why don't you support some patriotic South American," the object of the disorganizers became apparent. They are resolved that Sherman shall not be elected. But there is a majority of the House who will vote to make him Speaker, if the disorganizers will cease their filibustering and behave in an orderly and decent manner. The Republicans are clearly the law and order party in this struggle. They are entirely in the right, and wholly legal and constitutional in their conduct and purposes, and they mean to continue so until the end.

Gilmer, of N. C., a Conservative American, offered a substitute for Clark's, resolution, deprecating all slavery agitation, and reciting the platforms of the Democratic and Whig Conventions of 1852, which pledged their respective parties to abide by the compromise measures of 1850, and to resist all further agitation of the slavery question; and resolving that all patriotic men are opposed to the introduction of that topic into this House. He followed his resolution up with a sensible speech. He referred to the fact that the Democratic papers of the District were filled with incendiary appeals, and that Democratic gentlemen sought opportunities to drag the subject before the House out of season as well as in season. He denounced this procedure. It had only one object—to estrange the North from the South, and lead eventually to a separation of the Union. He could not see the propriety of introducing Helper's book into the House—at least before it was organized.

Leake, of Va., followed in a furious speech, pitching into Gilmer, charging him with being "unsound on the goose," and the remainder of his harangue was devoted to the "Abolitionists." Two or three more fire-eaters cracked their plantation whips over Gilmer, and stormed at the Republicans.

Farnsworth moved to lay the resolutions and substitute on the table. Lost on a tie vote, ayes 116, nays 116.

Various points of order were raised and general confusion prevailed. The Clerk refused to decide anything. Maynard, of Tenn., wanted to know if brute force alone is to decide questions? The Clerk stammered out some lame reply. Thad. Stevens insisted that all these resolutions and speeches were out of order—that nothing was in order but to call the ayes and nays on Speaker, or motions to adjourn.

Several Southerners called on Gilmer to withdraw his substitute, which he refused to do, but offered a modification of it to the effect that no man be elected Speaker who is not conservative on the slavery question. He rebuked all Democrats who were striving with base and wicked designs to array the South against the North. The excitement grew worse, a score of members springing to their feet and stamping to have the floor assigned to them. The Clerk showed himself wholly destitute of executive ability. The confusion and uproar lasted about two hours.

Millson, of Va., at length got the floor and commenced a speech. He said he felt humiliated at the course things had taken, and with strange obliquity to the facts, charged that the Republicans were to blame! He complained that they sat quiet and did not disavow the doctrines contained in Helper's book. He appealed to Sherman to explain his position. Before he had taken his seat, Leake, of Va., was assigned the floor by the Clerk, who plays directly into the hands of the fire-eaters. [It should be remembered that he is a Douglasite, from Illinois.]

Leake's speech exceeded any that went before it in abuse and scurrility. It was a ranting, frothy declamation, uttered in a disagreeable, nasal, whining tone of voice. When this individual got rid of the foul air on his stomach, Mr. Sherman arose to define his position. He read a letter addressed to him from F. P. Blair, sen., of Silver Springs, Md., stating that if was him (Blair) who procured the names of the Republican members of Congress last winter to the circular recommending a pamphlet edition of Helper's book. That Helper had promised him to omit all the hard and objectionable passages and sentences that occurred in the book, and to insert nothing that could reasonably give offence to the reader, in the compend edition. After the letter had been read, Mr. Sherman stated that he had never read the book, that he endorsed no project that interfered with the slave-holders in the Slave States; that he had never set on the floor of the House, or out of the House, advocated any interference with slavery in the Slave States; that his public conduct was open to the scrutiny and criticism of foe as well as friend. He further added that he would inform gentlemen on the Southern side of the House, that there were Republicans in that Hall as competent to discharge the duties of Speaker properly and impartially as could be found in the Democratic ranks, and there were Republicans, too, as suitable and competent to administer the government as the Democrats could produce.

Dejarnette, of Va., followed in a fire-eating harangue, threatening to dissolve the Union if the Republicans did not back down and leave the field to the "first families" of the South.

Kent, of S. C., whom Grow floored last year, tried to get the floor for half an hour. He put on the grimaces of a monkey, and anon he grinned and snapped like a wolf. He charged the North with plotting treason to the Union, and shouted at the top of his voice that if they did not back down, the South would split the Union from turret to basement. But it is useless to follow the insane ravings of this knight of the slave whip.

Horace F. Clark, of N. Y., Anti-Lecompton Democrat, followed in an able speech, showing that the South began the Slavery agitation by breaking down the Missouri Compromise, and had kept up the agitation ever since. He reviewed their course in Kansas and elsewhere, and charged them with grossly and foully libelling the people of the North, in representing them as disloyal to the Union. He made many telling points, and stirred the chivalry up like the pouring of live coals into a basket of rattlesnakes.

Now comes the crisis of the day. Thad. Stevens, the Nestor of the House, arose to a point of order—that all the speeches and resolutions were wholly out of order and in clear violation of parliamentary law; that voting for Speaker, or to adjourn, was all that could be done until the House was organized. He would therefore move to lay all the resolutions on the table, and take up the proper and legitimate business of the House, and on this he would call for the previous question. A dozen Southerners shouted that "by G—d the debate should go on, rules or no rules, whether in order or out of order." Stevens, who had stood immovable during the threats and uproar, said he did not blame gentlemen from the South for pursuing the course they did, because they had always succeeded thereby in frightening the North into [compliance with their demands, and he] had little doubt but the same terror of intimidation and invective would alarm timid men from the North, and again crown their demands with triumph. While he was uttering these words in a cool, determinate tone of voice, and the chivalry all sprung to their feet, Crawford, of Ga., made a rush towards the old man, and commenced screaming out: "Why don't you hold Union meetings?" repeating it a dozen times. A score of fire-eaters plunged to the front and began to bellow like Indians. Old Thad. waved his hand towards them, and turning his head to the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton men, said, in a firm but quiet tone, "I see them; that is the way they frighten Northern men and carry their point. I have often witnessed these exhibitions, and understand their object; they never fail to accomplish their purpose." But it was now at its height. A hundred voices seemed to be brought into free use. Two thousand people in the galleries sprang to their feet. The Republican members arose, and a portion of them gathered quickly about the old chief, who stood as unmoved as a statue, and as cool as an iceberg. A dozen Southerners placed their hands on their revolvers, which they carried in their breast pockets, but their hearts failed them. They dare not strike the old man, who looked the advancing mob steadily in the eyes. At this juncture some of the Northern Democratic members began to shout, "order, order, sit down. Clerk preserve order." And the rear members of the Southern crowd commenced pulling away Keitt, Prior, Barksdale, Crawford, and others who were about starting a fight. Members began to take their seats, and after quiet was restored, Stevens, who had not budged an inch, finished his remarks by saying this was only a passing ebullition of Southern feeling; that it meant nothing—at least it had produced no effect on his side of the House. He then renewed his motion for the previous question.

Several motions to adjourn were promptly voted down, the fire-eaters voting with the Republicans. Finally, at near 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

No progress was made to day towards an organization. The slave holders are bent on preventing any more voting for speaker unless the Republicans withdraw their candidate and allow the nigger-drivers, who are in the minority, to secure the speaker and the official control of the House. Let it go forth to the country that this is the position the black democracy have taken on the floor of Congress. CHICAGO.

Dixon Air Line—Sleeping Cars.

Editors Press and Tribune:

On nearly all first class and well regulated railroads, sleeping cars have now become an indispensable part of all night trains. Business men and those who travel much have learned to appreciate them. But, singular as it may seem, the Galena Company have never yet supplied their Air Line with these cars. Their time of leaving here is 11:40 at night—just at the time when travelers would be most disposed to "wrap the drapery of their couch about them." It is the cause of a good deal of complaint because sleeping cars are not now on this road. We are satisfied from what we have heard here, and happen to know of the wants and feelings of people in Iowa, that it would pay the Company—if that's the rub—for the night travel would increase a hundred per cent.

At every station between Clinton and Cedar Rapids, there are more or less business men who would come to Chicago much oftener than they do if they could come and go *comfortably* at night. We sincerely believe that the Galena Company would promote their interests by putting sleeping cars on the Air Line. We would suggest that at least the experiment be made. If, after a fair trial, it does not work satisfactorily, the cars can be removed. MERCHANT.

☞ Hon. John F. FARNSWORTH, our Representative in Congress, and Edward M. DEWEY, Esq., of this State, were admitted as Attorneys and Counsellors of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington on the 5th inst.

THE PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.—The Cleveland *Herald* of Thursday says: "In the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, Chas. Moran and Lewis A. Van Hoffman, of New York, filed a bill in Chancery, against the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, asking the appointment of a Receiver. Judge Wilson granted the prayer of the petitioners, and appointed Joseph K. Edgerton, of Indiana, Receiver. Attorneys for applicants—Messrs. Stanbury, Hocking, Hunter, and Ranney, Backus & Noble."

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the figures showing the range of the Thermometer for the week, as taken by E. L. O'Hara, apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph street, Chicago:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Saturday, Dec.	27	29	30
Sunday, "	29	35	31
Monday, "	30	40	34
Tuesday, "	8	9	7
Wednesday, "	10	16	14
Thursday, "	20	30	25
Friday, "	20	32	29

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, for the month of December, 1st to 5th:

Freight	$3,321.37	$43,211.33	$1,104.36 Inc.
Passengers	4,173.30	4,014.60	2,743.75 Dec.
Mails, &c.	1,750.00	1,500 0	750.00 Dec.
	$9,244.67	$48,725.73	$3,776.61 Inc.

THE CHAMPION CARD WRITER. Ned Winters, as many of our readers know, has a skill with the pencil few can attain. His written cards are some of the most delicate and exquisite we have ever seen. The engravers are literally 'nowhere.' He was the Champion at the United States Fair here, and wears the laurels yet.

THE MARY HADWAY CASE.—This case was yesterday still further continued to Monday, at 4 P. M.

THE CITY.

☞ For report of yesterday's meeting of the Board of Supervisors, see Fourth Page.

CITY RAILROAD IRON.—Within a few days a considerable amount of railroad iron for the Milwaukee city horse railroads, has been sent northward by the Lake Shore road.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A boy, whose name we could not learn, broke through the ice on the river, near Wells street bridge, yesterday, and had a narrow escape from drowning. Look out, boys.

ROB ROY.—This favorite piece will be well rendered at McVicker's Theatre this evening. Both the Opera Troupe and Dramatic Company appear in the cast. It should draw a full house. Of course the scenic effects will be fine.

MOONLIGHT.—There were volumes of unwritten poetry about town last night over the charming moonlight, the mild atmosphere, the sparkling expanse of the lake, and the large expense for livery stable teams. The procrastinators were very numerous, and the streets astir to a late hour.

LOST.—At the Italian Opera, on Thursday evening or on returning home by the State street horse cars, a lady lost a lava breast-pin with Diana's head. It is valuable but more prized on account of associations, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by giving information through Post Office, box 1463.

☞ "As the *last pands*" reads old Zero from the programme of the Concert last evening. "I wonder what kind of pasta those are?"

"Why, *buck-skin* of course," said Zero, Jr. The old man beamed down upon him an admiring look. It was block and chip, though we think the pun was below Zero.

NEW ENGLANDERS, ATTENTION.—Let all the Sons of New England remember that their adjourned meeting will be held at the Tremont House this (Saturday) evening. It is expected that the Committee appointed at the last meeting to consider a plan for celebrating the 22d, will make a report. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected. Every one of New England origin should feel an interest in this meeting.

DARING KNAVERY.—We learn that on Wednesday morning, while the family of Mr. Paddock, who reside at No. 2 Knight's block, Harrison street, were eating breakfast, an Irish woman entered the house, went up stairs, and stole three dresses and a quantity of jewelry, and made her escape. Look to the hall doors, and keep them fastened.

☞ Mrs. Jinkins assures us solemnly that she shall wear her rigolette at the forthcoming Gift Concert. She has "no idea of having that Blondin fall off his rope onto her head and *mash her best bonnet!*" It was doubtless her relative who objected to the fellow's sticking his head out of a railway car and getting his brains knocked out *"and spattered all over her new dress!"*

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the Chicago Bible Society will be held at Metropolitan Hall on Sunday eve g next, at 7 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey. Addresses by Rev. W. F. Stewart and Prof. F. W. Fisk. The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and transaction of business, will take place on Tuesday evening next, at the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church.

DANGEROUS NEARNESS.—On Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a freight train on the Galena Railroad, while crossing Reuben street, struck a grocery wagon which was crossing the track at that point. The locomotive struck the hind wheels of the wagon, and knocked the rear part of it to pieces. Neither the driver of the wagon nor the horse were injured. The wagon belonged to Mr. Owen, who keeps a grocery store on the corner of West Lake and Reuben streets.

CUTTING OFF SUPPLIES.—We had always been accustomed to believe that of all persons the Sisters of Mercy, in their vocation to the sick and suffering, had need of a large supply of patience, and yet in the Board of Supervisors yesterday the following was passed:

Resolved, That no more *patience* be sent to the Sisters of Mercy, &c. &c.

Have the Board been in the habit of furnishing that article to the Sisters, if so we trust for Humanity's sake they will act advisedly in cutting off supplies. At any rate the "County *physician*" must wisely exercise the discretion accorded to him.

TWO LAWYERS IN TROUBLE.—Two young men —Wm. Felker and Samuel Felker—brothers by birth, and also brothers in law, since both are lawyers, were arrested yesterday on the serious charge of forgery, in taking, not "in vain," but to the extent and value of $50, the name and signature of an elderly Irishman—Michael Mann. He cannot write, but can make his mark, and this it is alleged they have done. The affair is a painful one, and may result seriously. William found bail for examination to-day in $500; his brother Samuel is in jail awaiting the same. We withhold all particulars until their hearing.

NEW MUSIC BY DR ANGUERA.—Antonio de Anguera of this city to whom our music loving readers have before been indebted for musical compositions of value and merit, has just sent out two new pieces through the well-known music publishing house of H. M. Higgins, No. 45 Lake street. These are: "Nellie, I'll be true to thee;" a ballad. "It was a rustic cottage together," sung by Charles Swain. Dedicated to Mrs. C. H. King, (late Miss Swift,) of this city. Both pieces, better judges than we are, pronounce excellent; and Mr. Angnera's name to them seems in advance "good for that amount." May be found at No. 45 Lake street, as above.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the announcement of Tappen's fifth annual cost sale, of clothing, cloths, cassimers, vestings, gentlemen's furnishing goods, etc. It has been Tappen's policy, for the past five years to clean out his entire stock at the end of the season, at prices reduced to prime cost, so as to commence the New Year with new goods and new styles. We predict for him a decided success in running his stock down to a low figure. Bought at very low prices for cash, manufactured by himself in the most superior styles, and of the best workmanship, there is no room to doubt that Tappen will do what he promises in his card, to which we refer those who would be well dressed at a small cost.

RECORDER'S COURT.—HEAVY VERDICT FOR A HEINOUS CRIME.—ATTORNEY MARX GETS SEIZED.—In the Recorder's Court yesterday the leading feature of interest, as indeed of the term thus far, was the trial of the wretch Everett Bertram for an infamous outrage upon a widow woman, Caroline Wolf, the particulars of which we gave last week at the time of the occurrence.

The prosecution was conducted by C. R. Jones, Esq., City Prosecutor, the District Attorney being engaged in the Jumperis case. Prominent in the defence figured lawyer Marks or Marx, who finally, in despair, gave his zeal for his client the unlawyer-like shape of a direct offer of $25 conveyed to the poor woman in case she would clear him. When put upon the stand, she swore to this fact, and at the close of the trial, the Court administered a scathing rebuke to Marx, assuring him that it was fortunate for him that he escaped arrest and punishment for this daring attempt at compounding a felony.

Mr. Jones' argument in the case was one of the finest efforts in the annals of our criminal trials of this court, and at its conclusion the jury gave Bertram FIFTEEN YEARS in the Penitentiary. The Court-room was crowded, and so much had the feelings of the spectators been enlisted in the details of the wrongs of the poor woman, that a hearty cheer broke forth at the announcement of the verdict, irrepressible by all the efforts of the Court and its officers.

Bertram seemed as ill stunned by the result of the trial and needed the aid of the officers to support him while he returned to his cell.

The Jumperis Case Closed—The Jury Still Out.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

Last evening saw this important and protracted trial drawn to its close. District Attorney Haven occupied the main part of the session with his argument, which is universally pronounced one of the most able and eloquent efforts in the criminal practice of this city. The instructions of the counsel were then given by Judge Goodrich to the jury, and the Court adjourned at 6 o'clock, to meet again at 10 A. M. At that hour the Court-room was again crowded, but word was sent from the jury room that they were not in readiness, when the Court adjourned to 9 A. M. to-day.

THE ITALIAN OPERA TO-NIGHT IL POLIUTO—PAROZI AS PAULINA.—The Parodi Italian Opera Company close their season in this city this evening by giving at Metropolitan Hall Donizetti's noble opera *Il Poliuto, or I Martiri*, "The Martyrs."

This celebrated Lyric Tragedy is new to a Chicago audience, and that it will be brought out in a manner fully adequate to its merits we are assured by the reputation of the artists and their success in the operas they have already given.

The libretto is by Scribe. The tragedy is in four acts, and full of feeling and incident. The scene is laid in Armenia in the third century, under the Roman Emperor Decius-Felix the Governor of Armenia, Paulina his daughter. Polyutus her husband Severus, the Roman Proconsul, with Christians, priests of Jupiter, &c., are the actors in the scenes which represent the first conflict of Christianity with the mythical rites of the Romans.

Polyutus by the influence of his friend, Nearcus, becomes a Christian, his wife unaware of the change. She had been the betrothed of Severus, a noble young Roman who it was reported was slain in battle. She afterward was espoused to Polyutus.

The Christians meet in the Catacombs to pray. Paulina comes thither to fulfil a vow and there meets her husband, and for the first time learns of his conversion to Christianity, which she conceals from her father.

Felix is the inflexible persecutor of the Christians. He has indeed just issued new and more stringent orders for their suppression, avowing that he will not even spare his own child if amenable to the laws against them. Just then it is announced that a Roman Proconsul is marching thither to enforce laws of the same nature against the Christians, and Paulina ascertains that he is Servous, her former betrothed, not slain in battle, but made a prisoner, and finally ransomed. Her mingled emotions of fear, and love, and anguish here give rise to some of the finest passages in the opera.

Severus comes, meets Paulina, and learns she is married to another. The proclamation is made against the Christians, and among the first seized and imprisoned are Polyutus and Nearchus. The former being told to offer libertions in the temple of Jupiter, dashes down the idols.

He is sentenced to die by wild beasts in the amphitheatre. His wife intercedes for him to Felix. He refuses to save him. She then assails Severus and he generously consents to save him.

The wife and her husband meet in his prison, and there by this interview she too is converted to the Christian faith and resolves to share his fate. The curtain falls on "*The Martyrs*" awaiting death, before the wild beasts of the amphitheatre.

From this imperfect sketch of the plot our readers will gain a fair comprehension of this opera, and all who are aware of the power and strength of Parodi will be anxious to see her rendering of a part involving so much of passion and feeling as that of Paulina. The house to-night to be commensurate with the attraction should have few vacant seats.

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—We learn that twenty-three young men are pursuing their studies the present term in this city at the Chicago Theological Seminary. This new institution started under the auspices of the Congregational denomination of the Northwest, is otherwise in a flourishing condition.

Its friends here and abroad, will be rejoiced to learn that it is within the coming week to take possession of a "home of its own." It is the owner of a fine lot on Union Park in the West Division, and as is well known the plans for its future edifice have been fully agreed upon. In the meantime a frame structure remodelled from its former church uses, has been fitted up for their occupancy, and it is by its size and interior arrangement within well adapted to the present uses and needs of the Seminary. It gives a chapel and several smaller but desirable rooms for students and professors. Up to the present time it has occupied for recitation and lecture purposes, the lecture rooms and parlors of the First Congregational Church Rev. Mr. Patton's on Green street, generously thrownopen to such use by that society. The contemplated removal however will be most desirable and it is a promisingly progressive step in the history of the Seminary, which sees it upon its own domain and enjoying both a name and a "local habitation" here.

The very large denomination interested in the success of this "school of prophets" are to be congratulated on the present aspect of its affairs. The professors are gentlemen well and widely esteemed here and throughout this vicinity, and though the growth of these higher seminaries of learning is necessarily not of a day or year, this instance has shown that the same felicitous surroundings that have made our city what she is, seem to be shared by her institutions for the advancement of mental culture.

SUNDRY MENTIONS.—Police matters were very light yesterday..... The ice in the river yesterday was not so firm but that tugs came up as far as Wells street bridge. Yesterday was almost "etherial mildness come" back again..... Mr. Capen has a cold snap engaged for this week. Dealers in furs and fuel may hold those staples firmly as yet..... Four thousand five hundred and seventy three bales of cotton have during the month passed through Chicago from Memphis, over the Illinois Central Road bound for the east, chiefly *via* the Grand Trunk Railway, over the M. C. R. R. from this city..... The proposed Oshkosh excursion to this city will, it is thought, come off next week..... The last clearance of the season yesterday, probably, was the schooner Wm. Jones, for winter quarters at Manistee..... Some one writes us a long communication taking exceptions to the taste of the women who have pressed in to hear the Lincoln trial. He will be glad to inculcate his just ideas on the subject to all females of sound mind within his personal influence. Going to hear murder trials and taking babies to the opera of an evening are not yet unconstitutional for the women by the laws of our State. We wish the latter was. And yet an atrocious infant murdered our enjoyment of *Trovatore* a few nights since..... MARX *vs.* Remarks in the Recorder's Court yesterday. It was allowed that remarks (the Recorder's) were..... The plaster has again "gin soul" in the hall of the Court House. That court plaster isn't adhesive..... The steam fire engines are all right again. Long John is having springs put under him. We allude of course to the steam squirt..... The Board of Supervisors are figuring at the reduction of the County Clerk's salary..... We notice that the cold term put an end to the progress of most of the building enterprises..... It is a good time to advertise for a Holiday trade.

THE CONCERT LAST EVENING: AND OTHER MATTERS.—The Concert of last evening by the Great Western Band drew a fine audience, and the entertainment was entirely worthy of the same. It was an excellent programme, excellently given, and it is creditable to our city that we have such home talent. We are glad that nothing of the monkey show order was added.

We may here remark that our resident musical talent is probably of as high an order as that possessed by any city in the Union, in proportion to our size. Two such bands as the Light Guard and the Great Western are more than can be supported here. We think one of them will spell by 1860. HENRY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I lend Money on Chicago Real Estate Security from one month to five years. Apply to CHARLES H. HAY, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

General Notices.

A HOUSE on 16 Years Time at 6 per cent.—The Mason and Hamlin, (nearly 300 feet deep) No. 140 West Washington street, is for sale. Terms $250 cash, on station cannot be paid for. Apply to 11 to 12 A. M., or at 136 West Washington street, in the evening.

TO COOPERS AND MILLERS. 2,000,000 of well seasoned CUT STAVES, with Heading to match. For superior articles for sale by JOHN ESS, CHAFFEE & OSG, Niles, Mich. 2028 1m

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that we shall sell on FRIDAY, the 16th day of December, 1859, at ten o'clock A. M., at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash at Hamilton Stone, No. 39 West Randolph street, corner of Clinton 19 barrels (76 gallons each,) imported to contain Porter and Ale; and 1 Burning Oil, for storage due or accrued to us. dec6-2t-3m HAMILTON & MAGNUS.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.—Please notice that our orders for "Bradstreet's Washerstrips" are very great, and all in want of them had better leave their orders at once, and they will be sent to them as soon as possible. Some 3,000 of them have been sold within the last few weeks, which is a sufficient indication they are the best Washer-strip that can be applied to outside doors—being a sure protection against Cold, Wind, Rain and Snow. They are also well adapted to French Windows. We also have on hand Locks suitable for the sizes of doors and windows. TELFER & DAY, Room 18, dec6-10t No. 77 Dearborn st., opp. Post Office.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Line Transportation Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors, and for the appointment of Officers, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 51 Clark street, on Tuesday of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. CAMPBELL, Secretary. Chicago, December 7th, 1859. dec7-td

$50,000 WORTH OF first-Class Securities Wanted for Investment at ten per cent interest for five years. dc9 R. F. DOWNING & CO., 80 C.

A BARGAIN.—Two Lots 25 ft. front by 110 feet deep, on Taylor street near Halsted, on high ground, and dry, desirable for three or four dwellings. Price $400 each, to close estate. Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, 50 South Clark street. dc10-1t&2t-3w

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Garden City Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Second Monday, 12th of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

ROBT. H. HOW, Sec'y. nov7-cd5-14n

Money and Exchange

J. M. ADSIT'S BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, No.——Clark Street, Chicago. Marketable Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest rates paid for Exchange, Gold and Silver. Specie paid for Orders, Olds and Indiana Bank Notes. de9-'59 1y

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York.

Drafts, Attorney's Checks on New York on the day of sale, or the day of sale, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the principal cities of New York, and Money Orders on the

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859.

KELLOGG—GREELEY—DOUGLAS.

Mr. Kellogg's shot in the House of Representatives on Monday was a *ricochet*. It flew from the party at whom it was aimed, into the centre of the Douglas camp; and the cries from that quarter are piteous to hear. The Chicago *Times* gives Mr. Kellogg the benefit of a whole column of its vocabulary. Words no language is too gross for the *Times* to charge upon Mr. Kellogg withal, it is worthy of notice that that sheet not only does not deny the specific allegation of Mr. K., but substantially admits that the Greeley-Douglas meeting took place in Washington as stated. No wonder that the exposition of this fact on the eve of the Charleston nomination should have stirred up the very gall of bitterness in the breasts of the squatter sovereigns. It is some time since so fatal a gun has been let off in Congress as Mr. Kellogg's.

The precise charge brought by Mr. Greeley, at Mr. Kellogg's door, in the *Tribune* of Tuesday, was that he and Mr. Stanton of Ohio, who had both moved an adjournment, were old line Whigs, with just enough Republicanism in their veins to get into Congress with. As regards Mr. Kellogg, the charge is grossly unfair and unfounded. His motion for an adjournment may have been [illegible]—may have been a blunder,—but there is not a man in either house of Congress more ardently and honestly on the side of freedom than William Kellogg of Illinois. We speak from a personal knowledge of the man of long standing. Mr. Greeley having raised a question of sincerity to Republican principles, it behooves him not to com stain if the investigation is pursued by the party assailed to the end of the chapter. Mr. Kellogg belongs to the class of men who never dodge a challenge, and who always strike from the shoulder. If any persons are disposed to censure the principals in this strife, let them inquire who provoked it, and let them reflect how gross the provocation was—nothing less than that Mr. Kellogg had wormed himself under false colors and by false pretenses into the House. *We* know that the principles of the Republican party have no truer or more unflinching friend than Mr. Kellogg. We know too that his effective canvassing last year did much towards undoing the baleful influence of the N. Y. *Tribune*, when that journal was laboring fanatically for the re-election of Douglas.

As to the private interview alleged to have taken place between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Douglas prior to our last State election, we have known nothing heretofore except from rumor. Mr. Kellogg says he is prepared to prove the fact, and the Chicago *Times*, in effect, admits it.—We may assume therefore, that the meeting did take place—that Mr. Douglas did receive and consult with the gentleman whom he once characterised in the Senate, as so base that no man could take him by the hand without as it were losing a piece of self-respect. It still remains to be shown what passed at the interview. It is not unlikely that Mr. Douglas has taken in a new set of opinions as to the degree of self-respect risked by an interview with the editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*; nor is it at all certain that Mr. Greeley would allow any feeling of resentment to stand in the way of an acceptance of Mr. Douglas' cards of invitation. (Mr. Greeley called on the editor of the Chicago *Times* while en *route* for Pike's Peak and California, and got roundly abused in return for his politeness). The purport of the Douglas-Greeley conference, if it ever took place, must be inferred from the after acts of the parties Our opinion is that Mr. Greeley honestly fulfilled his part of the compact then and there entered into, and that Douglas cheated him out of his share. It still cheating be by carrying all the Anti-Lecompton votes he can manage into the straight-out pro-slavery camp.

NO DISUNION.

We propose to show that the fire-eaters in Congress, who are now dinning the ears of peaceable Northern men with their threats of Disunion, are under bonds to keep under the guns of the Federal power, and that they dare not, if they could, rupture the tie which binds them to the North. We mean what we say—"dare not."

The country has seen with regret and alarm the recent turmoil in Virginia, consequent upon the mad endeavor of that old man Brown, with his score of moss-troopers at his heels. Whatever his purpose—whether an insurrection of the servile race or a stampede of a regiment or so of the blacks—he succeeded in throwing Virginia into a tremor of fear from which she has not yet fully recovered. Disguise it as they may, the reasons which impelled the Governor of Virginia and his advisers, civil and military, to such extraordinary demonstrations, are apparent. The rescue of Brown is not the thing that they apprehended. There has never been a shadow of proof that such a rescue was anywhere seriously thought of. The Sheriff of Jefferson County and his posse of half a dozen deputies might have put the old man to death without let or hindrance from any quarter whatever. Under all the excuses which have been framed, to conceal the real meaning of this marching, counter-marching, mustering and drilling which we have seen chronicled in the volumes of letters from the seat of war, it has been too painfully conspicuous. It was the dread and fear of trouble from the slaves that lay behind all the pretences which have been shown forth to the public; and this fear was confessed in Wise's Proclamation when he exhorted the people of the surrounding country to stay at home on the day of execution—stay at home, he might have added, and see to it that you have not an insurrection, carrying fire and blood in its train, at your doors. We submit that this is the true interpretation of the history of the Harper's Ferry affair.

Gentlemen disunionists—you who are blustering away in Congress about your intention to overturn this government and set up in opposition to the Federal power an Oligarchy of your own—unless will you do when the protecting hand of Uncle Sam is withdrawn and you are left to the tender mercies of your slaves? Commence with Maryland, and with the Census of 1850 in your hands, travel down on the map through the sea-board counties and up your navigable rivers, and see what material you have to deal with at home. Black—everywhere black—and in the situations most exposed from the sea, the blackness of darkness itself! In some of the counties in the planting districts, the white population is only a fraction, compared with the slaves. Look at Dallas county Alabama, with its 7,000 whites and 22,000 blacks; Brunswick in Virginia with 4,000 whites to 9,000 blacks; Halifax, North Carolina, with 8,000 to 10,000; Monroe and Liberty (?) in Georgia, with 6,000 to 16,000; Washington, in Mississippi, with 546 to 7,843; Texas, in Louisiana, with 900 to 8,140; Charles, in Maryland, with 5,000 to 10,000; and at Beaufort and Charleston in South Carolina, with their 29,000 whites and 90,000 blacks! What fields are these for all future madmen like John Brown, when the more insane men of the freedom-party spurn the power that protects them. Move the line of freedom down to the Northern boundary of Virginia by a dissolution of the Union, stir up the blood of the North, drive her fanatics to frenzy by insult and aggression, and from these districts and the whole South would come up a wail of Agony that has not been heard in all the world since St. Domingo was over-run and conquered by a servile race.

We do not over-rate the danger of the South's exposure. We have been faithfully through her territory (on the map) pencil in hand, and with the statistics of her population before us. The result of the examination may well startle Southern statesmen.—Bear in mind—Maryland has in 9 counties, 71,247 whites and 81,329 slaves.

Virginia, in 42 counties, 906,000 whites and 490,000 slaves.

North Carolina, in 32 counties, 331,059 whites and 288,884 slaves.

South Carolina has, in 15 counties, 134,805 whites and 306,278 slaves.

Georgia has, in 34 counties, 140,544 whites and 227,079 slaves.

Florida has, in 8 counties, 20,095 whites and 28,816 slaves.

Alabama has, in 13 counties, 106,522 whites and 196,936 slaves.

Mississippi has, in 14 counties, 52,901 whites and 144,496 slaves.

Louisiana, in 26 counties, 93,179 whites and 182,949 slaves.

Texas, in 7 counties, has 12,418 whites and 19,553 slaves.

Total, 188 counties, 943,604 whites and 1,615,299 slaves! The counties enumerated all lie along the seaboard, or on navigable inland streams. They extend along the entire sea front of the Southern States, from Cape Henlopen to Brazos' Santiago. Think you, gentlemen, there is no danger in that black preponderance when the Union is dissolved, when the South is left without a Navy, and with only such armies of con-frightened loons as Gov. Wise was able to recruit? The danger is seen, and felt if not confessed; and Southern statesmen who find time, between their gusts of passionate declamation, to think, will, if questioned, admit the imminence of that which we point out. They know full well that insurrection is at one time or another the unfailing accompaniment of long years of bondage; that no people that persisted in the sin and shame of human slavery has escaped that among its penalties; and they are wise enough to see that when *that* comes they must have the North upon which to fall back—the North to stay that torrent of blood that would sweep through the Southern States. The fools among them who have never read, or have read with gross misunderstanding, the lessons of history, and who see no danger, no discontent, no signs of vengeance in the oppressed race—to whom intelligence is coming like the dawn of morning, are those who are making the welkin ring with their rabid and treasonable cries.

God grant that the day may never come in which the possibilities at which we have hinted will be realised. We set them forth not for inciting the North to aggression upon a people that is threatened with such fearful danger at home; but to quiet the apprehensions of the timid men among us who are ready to believe that the Union is to be dissolved to-day, to-morrow or next year. The South, be assured, is not ready for that. She may be guilty of folly. She is convicted of ignorance. She is sectional to a degree that is criminal; but the instinct of self-preservation is not dead. Harper's Ferry will open her eyes.

REMISS IN HIS VOCATION.

We thought the *Times* had drawn it rather mildly—we had no doubt that it would be true to itself in time—that its professed doubts as to whether the PRESS AND TRIBUNE indorsed the *Compend* of the "Impending Crisis" or the original work of Helper, would soon give place to unqualified declarations that the latter alone was intended. Why should the *Times* fall behind the Hon. Mr. Clark of Missouri in the art of lying, when it so long ago found itself to be second to no Democratic Member of Congress either in the natural gift or in its long-continued and assiduous cultivation? As Mr. Clark assumed that Republican indorsement of the *Compend*, made Republicans responsible for the whole book, why should not the *Times* assume the same with respect to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE? The only thing wonderful about it is, that it required two efforts and twenty-four hours time on the part of the *Times* to come fully up to the Missouri Congressman's mendacity. The *Times* must improve upon this, or it will lose its well-earned reputation. It must go back to its old habit of unhesitatingly, soundly and plumply lying, or, the first thing it knows, the party for whom it labors will establish another organ directly under its nose. Anything short of perfection in the art will not be tolerated.

Conservatism of the Tennessee Opposition.

The Tennessee Legislature, in which the Democrats have the majority, has adopted some very resolutions, evoked by the recent events in Virginia. The Opposition members, who seem to retain the same moderation that characterized the movements of their party in the last gubernatorial canvass, vainly offered to substitute a series in which the Republican party, as a body, are exonerated from all responsibility and participation in the Harper's Ferry affair, which they consider to be the result of the fanaticism of ultra Abolition leaders.

RALINE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.—At the last term of the Supreme Court at Mount Vernon, it was proposed to raise the question as to whether Harrisburg or Raleigh is the county seat of Saline County. The *Chronicle* of the former place says that the Court refused to award the writ of *mandamus*, requiring the Circuit Clerk to exercise his office at Raleigh, but left the matter as they found it.

☞ The Anti-Slavery portion of the Disciples (Campbellites) held a Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., last month, in which seven States and Kansas Territory were represented, the latter by Elder Pardee Butler, who by the Missouri border ruffians, was tied to a rail and sent afloat down the river to perish.

National Republican Convention.

The Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE advocates the holding of the National Republican Convention next year at some point in the West, and suggests Indianapolis, Indiana, as the most suitable point. We should be glad to see the Convention called at the capital of the Hoosier State. It is central to the Great West, easy of access, and certainly as strong a hold of Democracy as could be desired. Let the Convention be held at Indianapolis, say we.—*Washington (Iowa) Press.*

The Madison (Ind.) *Courier* says the "proposition to hold the next Republican National Convention at Indianapolis, has been well received by the public and the members of the National Republican Committee."

Indiana Politics.

HENRY S. LANE FOR GOVERNOR.—It is now understood that Henry S. Lane, although not desiring the nomination for Governor, will accept it if it is the general wish of the Opposition. That such be the general wish we have not the least doubt. We think we do not err in saying that in Northern Indiana no man can command for that office a more cordial and enthusiastic support than Henry S. Lane. We have information that he is equally acceptable to the Opposition in the Southern part of the State; in fact that he is their favorite candidate. With a united Opposition in 1860, and with Henry S. Lane for our standard bearer, we shall feel confident that the redemption of the State from Democratic misrule is at hand.—*South Bend Register.*

The Iowa Supremacy.

There has been a general impression, by the Republican press of this State, in favor of the re-election of Hon. James Harlan to the U. S. Senate. It seems, in fact, that there is no division of opinion on this question. Mr. Harlan's talents, integrity, industry and efficiency will surely entitle him to the further confidence and honor of the people of Iowa. It is the policy of older States to place their ablest men in the Senate, their oldest men in positions such as Mr. Harlan now holds. The people of Iowa may well be proud of such a man, and of the high position he occupies in the U. S. Senate, and will undoubtedly signify it by honoring them therein.—*Iowa City Republican.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Douglas and the Douglas Organ at Washington—Helper's Book and the N. Y. Herald.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1859.

Among all the Washington papers Douglas' organ, the *States*, is the most pro-slavery. Here, at a safe distance from the free breezes of Lake Michigan, Douglas can give vent to his real feelings. The Chicago *Times* tones down the bitterness of his pro-slavery sentiments to suit the atmosphere of the West; but here, where he is face to face with his fellow slave-breeders, he breathes his genuine feelings through the *States*. It tells as he wants the South to understand him. When old Brown was captured by the Federal troops, the *States* called upon the rabble of this city to destroy the *National Era* office, and advised them to mob the Republicans residing in the District. Neither act was attempted, but no thanks to Douglas or his incendiary sheet. It is now engaged in beseeching the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to oppose the Republican candidate for Speaker, and to support the Administration nominee. It threatens the South Americans with vengeance dire, if they fail "to strangle Abolitionism in the contest for Speaker." It tells them that "gallant spirits will joyously come from the North at the bidding of the nigger breeders in a sufficient number to crown their exertions with triumph." The "Black Republicans must have no agency "directly or indirectly in the organization of "the House," screams the Douglas organ. I am much mistaken if the boot will not be found on the other leg, and if black Democracy be allowed even the crumbs which fall from the Republican table.

The Slaveocracy are in a terrible state of excitement lest the organization and offices of the House fall into the hands of the Republican; but how to avert the danger is the question. They have betaken themselves to the Chinese method of beating gongs to scare off the enemy. "The Union is in danger"—this cry is to be shrieked on a higher key than usual. It is a cry that has never yet failed to bring down the North. But as the North is growing firmer in the current, it becomes necessary for the South to yell the louder, that it will smash the Union, if not allowed to govern as it pleases. The New York *Herald* is the wind instrument thro' which the first blast was blown. It is the signal which is to start the Southern chorus. The course of the *Satanic* during the last week is an indication of the tactics the slave breeders intend to pursue from now until the presidential election. The *Herald* commenced its winter campaign by an assault upon Helper's book, which it denounced as "instigating the Southern slaves to "a servile revolt and the laboring white class "of the South to an agrarian rebellion." It cites a plan of operation the author recommended to the non-slaveholders. The plan in a single sentence is non intercourse with pro-slavery slaveholders—not to trade with, nor hire their property, not patronize them in their business, and discontinue taking pro-slavery newspapers, like the *Herald* for instance. This is Helper's advice in the first edition of his work. The book itself is made up of statistics drawn chiefly from the last census, of extracts from the speeches and writings of Southern statesmen and of arguments contrasting the advantages of Free over servile labor and showing the superiority of the North over the slave States in population, progress, wealth, education, and general advancement.

There are many harsh expressions in the different chapters of the work, against the oligarchy. Mr. Helper is a Southerner belonging to the despised and abused non-slaveholding class, and smarting under the wrongs heaped upon his poor white brethren he writes warmly and sharply of the negro drivers. The N. Y. *Herald* makes a tremendous noise about the book, and pretends to have just discovered "an "agrarian plot" pervading the entire country, instead of "poor whites' with the slaves for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of revolution "emancipation and confiscation," and "comprehending the slaughter and expulsion of "the slaveholders." It is with this villainous trash that the *Herald* has been filled for a fortnight. That sheet assumes that Helper's book has been secretly circulated, and secretly recommended by sixty-eight Republican members of Congress. The fact is the book was published in 1857, and has gone nearly two years ago, and a copy of it has been in Bennett's office library nearly as long. A pamphlet edition called a *compend* was issued last February, and a copy of that also has been in the Herald's possession for eight or nine months. On its paper covers are the names of those who subscribed to raise a fund for its general circulation, as also the 68 Republican members of Congress who recommended it to the public. The editorial containing their names which the *Herald* published with such a frightful howl, was published in all the editions of the New York *Tribune* as long ago as last March; it also appeared in the *National Era* and *Republic* of this city, and in scores of papers in various parts of the country.

Few books have been advertised more widely. Extracts from its statistical tables have been published in hundreds of newspapers, and have been used on the stump at all the fall elections. The book has been constantly referred to for more than a year past. It is the strongest document of the kind ever published in this country. It is called the "Impending Crisis," and is an appeal addressed exclusively to the men of the writer's own class in the slave States—to the six millions of whites who own no slaves, and enjoy no rights that slaveholders respect, but are wronged and oppressed by dying words, and in testifying to his significance, by parading at his feet the pomp of an army. We have not heard the last of *John Brown*, though it would be better if the subject could be dropped, for it has not seemed profitable.

VIRGINIA OUTDONE.

[Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

HARPER'S FERRY, DAM, Dec. 3, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is with feelings of unmingled sorrow that I record a scene which transpired in this city on Friday evening of last week. When the sad intelligence of the execution of brave old John Brown reached us, the Democracy were in an extacy of joy. Thirteen guns were fired, rockets were sent up, cheer after cheer was given to celebrate the slave power in hanging the old man who had done so much to wrest Kansas from the grasp of the despots.

A RESOLVE.—The Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company have resolved that they will hereafter abstain from procuring supplies for the use of the railroad company from the North or non-slaveholding States, in which they can obtain them as cheaply elsewhere of a suitable character, and at reasonable rates of charge.

EXCITEMENT IN LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISS.—The Jackson *Mississippian* states that a gang of peddlers, without license, and supposed to be Abolitionists, attempting to stir up insurrection, were arrested at the village of Abbeyville, in Lafayette county, a few days since, and warned to leave the State within a given time.

Grand Haul of Bogus Money Men.

For some weeks past our community has been treated with bogus dimes, quarters and dollars—and of pretty good manufacture, especially the gold dollars; in fact, they look just like those made in the Mint.—*Sacramento Union.*

On Saturday, Deputy Sheriff Powell arrested two of these bogus men, who had just been passing it, and this seemed a signal for further nabbing at Buchanan and Harmon's counters. On Monday morning the U. S. Marshal from Detroit, and Harmon Knight of Buchanan, started for the U. S. Court in Detroit, with the following "gentry":

Dr. Wm. C. Harrison, John Lloyd, E. Hollinger, Wallace Griffin of Buchanan, Edward Merrill, Sidney Gardner of Niles.

Ed. Hill, of Hill's Corner's, escaped after having been arrested.

With these men were found dies and affixtures for making the coin, and considerable of the bogus in various degrees of progress

One of them when arrested made a vigorous effort to get away, but could not leave the city, but his throat was not of sufficient caliber, so the funds did not go down.

Some of these are old offenders, and have had several hair breadth escapes, but now their prospects for the penitentiary are decidedly flattering.—*Niles (Mich.) Inquirer.*

A Melancholy Affair.

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JOHN BROWN'S WAR.

Various Items Relating Thereto.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 4, 1859.

The excitement attending the execution of John Brown has in a great measure subsided, and the departure of so many of the troops has given a respite to our village to which we have been anxious for the past few weeks. Of course, the execution is still the theme of conversation, and Brown's conduct while a prisoner, and the remarkable firmness and coolness exhibited by him during his last moments, is commented on by all. His advice to his fellow-prisoners to stand firm and not betray their friends is regarded as an evidence of bravery as much as a desire to shield from punishment his associates in the crimes for which he suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

It have learned an incident which shows as much coolness in Brown as anything yet related of him. Mr. Sadler, the undertaker, a day or two before the execution, sent a message to Brown, telling him he had better have a metallic coffin in which his remains might be taken to his home in New York. His reply was, that he did not think a metallic coffin necessary, as the weather would be cool and he thought he would keep in a common walnut coffin a sufficient length of time for the purposes suggested by Mr. Sadler.

A man, who gives the name of Otis, and claims to hail from the town of Yonkers, New York, was arrested on Saturday under suspicious circumstances. He made his appearance in the town at a late hour on Friday evening, and put up at the Carter House, and on Saturday he called on the Rev. Mr. Wright with a letter of introduction, which not being satisfactory to the reverend gentleman, he handed him over to the Mayor of the town, who had him placed under guard in one of the rooms of the hotel, where he still remains, but will probably be "shipped" to-day. He has made a variety of statements, one of which is that he had been in Washington on business, and wishing to be present at the execution, left Alexandria for Leesburg, Va., and from that place he came here in a buggy. That he came here through curiosity alone, having determined not to discuss the subject of Slavery while here. He also says he was not aware the Union had been dissolved, and was under the impression that he was still in the United States until he reached this town. While conversing with the guard in relation to the hanging of Brown, he burst into tears, and on being asked the cause of his grief, he said he had lost his father a few months ago, in appearance and conversation he is very gentlemanly, and bears up under his confinement with patience.

LETTER FROM MISS FOUKE, OF HARPER'S FERRY.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

We received by mail yesterday the following letter from Miss Fouke, of Harper's Ferry, a lady whose name has been widely published in connection with a thrilling incident in the Harper's Ferry tragedy:

HARPER'S FERRY, NOV. 27, 1859.

Mr. Editor: I anticipate your surprise when your eye shall rest on the signature attached to this sheet; but that surprise shall vanish when you learn the why and wherefore I have taken the liberty of writing you a few lines. I have learned from the Daily *Missouri Republican* that you were under the impression that I saved the life of Thompson. I am happy, when he was taken captive. He was brought into the public parlor of the hotel some time before I knew that he and Stephens had been captured. When I first saw Thompson, he was seated in an armchair, with his hands tied behind his back, guarded by some of the citizens. Several questions were put to him in regard to his motives and expectations, when he enrolled under the "Provisional Government." His answers were invariably the same: That he had been taught to believe the negroes were cruelly treated, and would gladly avail themselves of the first opportunity to obtain their freedom; and that all they had to do was to come to Harper's Ferry, take possession of the Armory and Arsenal, which would be an easy matter, and then the colored people would come in a mass, backed by the non-slaveholders of the Valley of Virginia. Some one remarked, "I imagine that you regret that you did not succeed in running off the darkies." He replied that he regretted having engaged in the attempt, and if it were to do over again he would decline.

Very soon after, Mr. Beckham, one of our most esteemed citizens, was shot down unarmed as he was. I went into the parlor and heard one of the guard ask Cook if he were a married man; his answer was that he had been married six months only.

I walked up to where the prisoner sat, and said to him: "Mr. Thompson, you had much better have staid at home and taken care of your wife and pursued some honest calling, instead of coming here to murder our citizens and steal our property; that their first act was to kill a free colored man, because he would not join them in their wicked scheme." He said I spoke truly; but they had been basely deceived.

While I was talking to Thompson several of the friends of Mr. Beckham, who were justly enraged at his cold-blooded murder, came in with the determination to kill Thompson on the spot. As they appeared with leveled rifles I stood before T. and protected him, for three powerful reasons: first, my sister-in-law is under the influence of a nervous chill, from the influence of a nervous chill, from sheer fright, and if they had carried out their design it would have proved fatal to her, no doubt. In the second place I considered it a great outrage to kill the man in the house, however much he deserved to die. Third, I am sympathetic as a law and order woman, and wanted the self-condemned man to live, that he might be disposed of by the laws. I further claimed the terribly frightened man, without touching him, until Col. Moore (I think it was,) came in and assured me, on his honor, that he should not be shot in the house. He was all I desired. The result every body knows.

One other error I wish to correct. Philip B. Fouke, of Belleville, is my cousin only. I am happy to assure you that I have a birth-right in the "Old Dominion."

Respectfully yours, C. C. FOUKE.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

The Charlestown correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* closes one of his letters thus:

Virginia has done her part toward making John Brown a historic character, and giving him a conspicuous niche in the gallery of illustrious traitors. Her military foolery has done more to exaggerate the importance of the wild old man, than all the ding-dongs of the Northern fanatics. If it had been the object of the ruling spirits in Virginia to make John Brown's gallows glorious like the cross, as Emerson impiously and foolishly said, she was doing the right thing, in hiding the gallows with bayonets and guns, the members of the legislature and in testifying to his significance, by parading at his feet the pomp of an army. We have not heard the last of *John Brown*, though it would be better if the subject could be dropped, for it has not seemed profitable.

VIRGINIA OUTDONE.

[Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

HARPER'S FERRY, DAM, Dec. 3, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is with feelings of unmingled sorrow that I record a scene which transpired in this city on Friday evening of last week. When the sad intelligence of the execution of brave old John Brown reached us, the Democracy were in an extacy of joy. Thirteen guns were fired, rockets were sent up, cheer after cheer was given to celebrate the slave power in hanging the old man who had done so much to wrest Kansas from the grasp of the despots.

A RESOLVE.—The Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company have resolved that they will hereafter abstain from procuring supplies for the use of the railroad company from the North or non-slaveholding States, in which they can obtain them as cheaply elsewhere of a suitable character, and at reasonable rates of charge.

EXCITEMENT IN LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISS.—The Jackson *Mississippian* states that a gang of peddlers, without license, and supposed to be Abolitionists, attempting to stir up insurrection, were arrested at the village of Abbeyville, in Lafayette county, a few days since, and warned to leave the State within a given time.

Grand Haul of Bogus Money Men.

For some weeks past our community has been treated with bogus dimes, quarters and dollars—and of pretty good manufacture, especially the gold dollars; in fact, they look just like those made in the Mint.—*Sacramento Union.*

On Saturday, Deputy Sheriff Powell arrested two of these bogus men, who had just been passing it, and this seemed a signal for further nabbing at Buchanan and Harmon's counters. On Monday morning the U. S. Marshal from Detroit, and Harmon Knight of Buchanan, started for the U. S. Court in Detroit, with the following "gentry":

Dr. Wm. C. Harrison, John Lloyd, E. Hollinger, Wallace Griffin of Buchanan, Edward Merrill, Sidney Gardner of Niles.

Ed. Hill, of Hill's Corner's, escaped after having been arrested.

With these men were found dies and affixtures for making the coin, and considerable of the bogus in various degrees of progress

One of them when arrested made a vigorous effort to get away, but could not leave the city, but his throat was not of sufficient caliber, so the funds did not go down.

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FROM MINNESOTA.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The Legislature meets at St. Paul on Wednesday next. The U. S. Senator is to be chosen within the first ten days of the session. The with the organization of the body will probably occupy the most of that time.

Gov. Sibley holds his office until the 1st of January. This is exceedingly unusual as to the provisions Gov. Ramsey from commencing with the new Legislature until it has been in session nearly a month. Meantime Gov. Sibley will send in a message and no doubt put in all surprised to find him recommending many if not all the reforms for which the Republicans have contended during the canvass. This would be decidedly cool, but not more than the occupancy of the gubernatorial chair for a two years term after such an election as that of '57.—*Minneapolis Atlas 26.*

A PLAN FOR SETTLING THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE STATE.

1st. Let the State declare authoritively her estimate of the value of the outstanding R. R. bonds; in other words what amount she means to pay upon them; let this be done in a way so decided and fixed as to settle the matter and to leave no expectation of a change. This can be done.

2d. Upon default let the Governor at once sell under the deeds of trust, and report to the State, possession of the roads, lands and franchises.

3d. Let the Legislature enact and spread upon her statute books, a new charter, granting these same lands and franchises, together with the roads—so far as constructed, to any company that will return to the State the two and a half million of R. R. Bonds for cancelation.—*Minneapolis Atlas.*

ANOTHER.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Democrat:

1st. The State to close out the present Companies, and take back the Land Grant.

2d. Grant new and liberal charters for such roads as are wanted and can be built.

3d. The new charters to be placed upon the Statute books for the use of such parties as desire to keep the same, upon condition, that they shall deliver for cancellation the State Railroad Bonds now outstanding.

4th. When the roads are completed and the bonds cancelled, the State is to issue new bonds as a bonus or gift to the Companies; amount of said new bonds not to exceed the present alleged indebtedness of the Companies, and to be as much under that sum as will insure the completion of the roads.

5th. To such bondholders as do not desire to participate in the building of the roads, or to use their bonds for that purpose, the State to issue bonds at, say twenty cents on the dollar, (which is about the percentage on the bonds drawn as has been expended on the roads) and thus settle with this class of bondholders—the amount thus paid by the State in cancellation of the bonds thus delivered, to be deducted from the bonus referred to.

The adoption of this plan would much promote the building of the Railroads—would cancel the present alleged debt, and make the indebtedness of the State date from, and depend on, the completion of the Railroads.

Clark and His Work.

The Missouri *Democrat* talks to Mr. Clark, one of the Representatives from that State, who opened the slavery agitation in Congress, thus:

Were this a rude, symbolic age, such men as James, Clay and Webster would be easily represented in the act of slaying a fiery dragon, fierce minotaur or other hideous monsters—the physical expression of some such moral monster as Disunion or Treason. But in these days such as quacharters furnish no model for imitation to a man of the mental calibre and moral status of John B. Clark. He is subservient to no manifestation of wisdom or patriotism. A small demagogue, he is incapable of being anything of a minority unless he is wholly an incendiary. He is just the sort of man to be used as a tool by the conspirators of the cotton States. The movement in the House of Representatives at Washington, and the mischievous maneuvering in Richmond, are parts of one plot. It is evident, that the Slave Democracy have determined to adopt the same tactics at the approaching Presidential contest, which gave them victory in the last. The phantoms of secession and civil war are invoked already, and with a more elaborate diabolism than ever. The Richmond press recommends the exclusion of Northern manufactures from the Southern market; the Governor of Mississippi, among other equally patriotic measures, recommends the Legislature of that State to admit foreign goods free of duty; and in various quarters propositions are made for a dissolution of the Union in case of war on the election to the Presidency of the nominee of the Republican National Convention. This unmasks the whole plot. There shall be no trouble it seems as long as the Slave Democracy are permitted to rule the country. The people of the United States are to remain forever disgovernored by an oligarchy, under pain of civil war! Shall the American people be debarred their Constitutional right of electing whom they please? The Slave Democracy have decided that the great mass of the people are servile cowards when they attempt to play such a desperate game as this. The Free States have decided conquered if they permitted the enemies of the Union to dictate to them who shall, or who shall not, receive their votes. The Constitution knows nothing of sections, but it is very explicit upon the point of what constitutes a rightful election to the Presidency.

The candidate who receives the vote of a majority of the electoral college, or that failing, the vote of a majority of the States, is President as soon as he takes the oath of office. The old term of his predecessor expires. Yet, what do we hear and see? The very men who harp essentially on the sanctity of the Constitution, never weary of charging their opponents with perpetual violations of it, openly threaten secession if they are not permitted to destroy it and all things else that are portable, and that shall be Splendid Ornaments to any Parlor, Opinions that can be relied on!

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THE MARTYR'S ASHES.

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A hive there came, whence none could tell,
And settled on the lips of dead.
And by its sweetness spoke
A thousand transformations rose,
From fair to fair. From foul to fair;
The golden cowes he did not share
Nor scorn the beggar and the slave.

Of heirloom jewels, prized so much
Were many changed to coal and chalk,
And all the heaps of gems
Crumbled beneath his touch.

From mighty the proverb ran
"The last out was the profit for,
Our goods gather to either ore,
We will not have them silver."

But since they could not so avail,
To check his merciless quest,
They are and him giving "Let him feed
How can's our jail."

But though they slew him with their swords,
And in the fire their tenements burned,
He things could not be overcome,
He undying, huge and tall.

And when, to stop all further pain,
They cruiser his ashes to the wind,
They little guessed what gain
Covered the perfect chain.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General Holt has recently decided an interesting and novel question. A husband, who had been separated from his wife, demanded of the Hamilton village Postmaster should deliver her letters to him, and threatened a suit at law if his demand was not complied with. The wife, on the other hand, forbade the delivery of her letters to the husband. In these circumstances, the Postmaster appealed to Mr. Holt for instructions. That officer pronounces the claim preferred by the husband to be too preposterous to be seriously refuted. Indeed, he says it is abhorrent to law as it is to the Christian civilization of the age, and he directs the Postmaster to deliver the letters to the wife.

—"He that by the plough would thrive, himself must either hold or drive," is not true in all cases, as the Rev. James Feeler, of Tallahassee, Florida, has invented a plow, of which he has sold the patent right in twelve States, realising therefor $251,000, and has given away of this sum $200,000 for church purposes.

—Mr. Irving leaves a large fortune to be divided among his nephews and nieces. The copyright of the Life of Washington, five volumes, is understood to be the property of his nephew, Pierre Irving, of New York city. Mr. Irving, although not penurious, looked out sharp for his copyrights and investments, and for the last eight or ten years has probably received from his books alone an average annual income of $20,000. Now that he is dead, several additional volumes will probably be added to his works, as "Salamagundi" (no authorized edition of which is now published); "Roderick, the Last King of the Goths," which contains the legend embodied in the well known picture of Don Roderick, published by Goupil; a volume or two of stories and sketches, and very probably his life and correspondence.

—The Washington *Star* says that Daniel E. Sickles appeared in his seat in the House Hall on Monday. On his re-appearance there he was warmly greeted by the members on both sides of the House. "Messrs. Montgomery, Cox, and another whose countenance we did not recognize, had conversed with him ere we left the Hall, after the termination of the first ballot for Speaker.

—The Hon. Edward Stanley of California is about to become a candidate for holy orders. Many years since he was a Representative in Congress from North Carolina.

—The latest threatened change of Locofoco tactics is to keep up the party organization in Congressional caucus to nominate a ticket over the head of the Charleston Convention, by way of forcing that body to indorse the nomination. This was tried in 1856, with Crawford, but miserably failed.

—French papers relate that the nephew of the late Sir Robert Peel, Sir Edward Edgerton, is at Cannes, in France, trying to navigate divers to search for a will which went down in a steamer wrecked a few months ago. The document will put him in possession of £250,000 sterling (!) the property of a lately deceased relative, and he offers a reward of $20,000 for its recovery.

—Lord Macaulay has two volumes more of his "History of England" nearly ready for the press, but it is believed they will not be published this season. The great care which the noble author bestows on the work before he finally leaves his hands necessitates some delay.

—Several of the Virginia officers who commanded at Charlestown are now in Washington, on their return to Richmond, and the say that the marching and countermarching of the troops under the order of Col. Smith, while Brown stood with the halter round his neck, excited a feeling of horror and indignation among those troops.

—The Sophomore class of Brown University has revived the custom of wearing the Oxford hat. It has been several times adopted at Cambridge; the last time by the class of 1855. But before that it was adopted, in the last case in the latter ceased to make their appearance in public.

—A singular instance—singular from the length of the terrible experience—of voluntary starvation occurred recently near Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa. A Mrs. Cruzen, having been laboring under mental aberration for some three years, came to the determination, over two months since, to starve herself to death. She refused every kind of nourishment, even water. Relentless were of no avail. She persisted in her resolution until death came to her relief, *sixty-eight days* after she first refused nourishment. It is proved by her physician that, in the shape of liquids or solids, she never took *two ounces* of any nourishment whatever.

—Writing for the Paris press would seem to be a very fairly retributed profession. Employment on the various daily journals is eagerly sought, and those who succeed in attaching themselves to the various editorial staffs have no reason to complain. The correspondent of the *Debats*, during the recent Italian war, M. Amedee Achard, received $30 a letter, and all his expenses paid! Texier, the correspondent of the *Siecle*, was paid $40 a letter, was decorated with the Legion of Honor by the Emperor Napoleon, and has recently received another decoration from King Victor Emanuel.

MISCELLANEOUS

The medical men in England are beginning to complain of of the inefficiency of vaccination. It is asserted that the virus has never been renewed since Jenner's time. London is the centre from which the vaccine matter is supplied, and it is said that its transmission through the bodies on various individuals has those of a great city population, must have greatly deteriorated its power.

—The Winans steamer, which has been so long building, under the direction of her inventors, made a trial trip from Baltimore on Friday afternoon, and arrived safely at Norfolk on the next day. She was accompanied by Clinton and Walter Winans, sons of the proprietors. The steamer has been put in condition for sea service, and it is the intention of her proprietors to immediately make a series of experimental trips with her, from Norfolk out to sea, superintended by themselves in person. The result of the experiment on this novel principle of shipbuilding is looked to with much interest.

—The Boston *Journal* announces the organization of another expedition for the purpose of pursuing the expedition of Dr. Kane, which will probably start in the spring, and be under the command of Dr. Hayes, the Surgeon of the Kane Expedition. The amount required is about $30,000, and liberal subscriptions have already been made. Many of the scientific societies are actively enlisted in the enterprise, and have appointed committees to promote it. Dr. Hayes is led to undertake the command by his confidence in the correctness of the views entertained by Dr. Kane, whose verification was only prevented by a series of extraordinary accidents which could not have been foreseen.

—The English papers notice some remarkable upheavings of the ground in the straits of Hawick. The ground in one or two places was thrown open, and several pieces of earth of considerable size torn up. The upheaval was accompanied by a loud report, and some men standing by were thrown against each other. While the goods in adjoining shops were shaken on the shelves. After this had occurred several times, much to the terror of the inhabitants, who began to fancy they were doomed to be engulphed, and that evidences of a volcano were very strong, it was discovered that the phenomenon was due to the rupture of a gas pipe beneath the street in the vicinity of a baker's oven, and the fears of the community set at rest.

A Tragico-Ludicrous Incident.

(From the Troy Times.)

A somewhat singular incident, combining the tragical and the ludicrous in about equal proportions, occurred not a thousand years ago. A man—it won't do to be too particular in such things—as he lives in the upper part of the city "somewhere around," his unfortunate enough to be married to a downright handsome woman, and miserable enough to be jealous of her. He may have reason of he may not—as we are not a court of inquisition on private morals, we say not. Well, this gentleman had been reading how another gentleman in a like predicament, who resided in Canandaigua, had—by the shrewd dodge of pretending to go to church, and then not doing it—got a splendid chance to hammer the person who had invaded his marital rights, and he was nerved to an ambition to do something equally desperate. While he was in this state of mind he received an anonymous letter (and the man who would write an anonymous letter on such a subject wouldn't have the courage to look at his own reflection in the looking-glass after dark). This letter warned him to be on his guard against the felonious ingress of a gay Lothario to his room about half-past 9 o'clock at night—a time when he was generally absent. He resolved to be around and have his eye open, and he did. About half-past 9 o'clock that evening, a good-looking "p'lice'man" came, got his nose, and won't, though we may say, *en passant*, that he is a perfectly honorable officer—was approached in haste by a young chap, who asked him to go in a hurry to the house of the gentleman above mentioned, as he believed there were robbers in the house; saying, also, that the gentleman wanted him to get in at the back window, which would be unfastened, so as not to alarm the rascals. Stealthily went the officer; quietly he clambered over the alley fence; lastly he ran against a ladder, softly he pushed up the back window; unthinkingly he thrust his head into the open window; when—shack! came something down upon his head, and a shock that made his brain whirl, and unnumbered stars promenade before his confused vision. The assailer never doubted that one of the burglars was just coming out, and encountered him; but he never knew what it was to expect once more—as to be slandered, receiving two or three more of those aerial punches meanwhile. Once he, he grasped the supposed burglar; grouped with his back, down went a jealous husband!

By this time, the affair had created a great disturbance in the house, and the lady, coming down stairs, called a neighbor, who came in stocking feet and shirt-sleeves, candle in hand, to see what was the matter. The husband, confused by the blow on the head, by the sudden glare of light than he bounded forward, clutching the assailer by the throat. The candle went on the floor and was extinguished; the policeman jumped forward to seize his supposed prisoner, whom he thought trying to make his escape; the wife screamed in shrill tones—and there was a lively time generally. When another light and an explanation came, it would be hard to see a more confused person than the policeman; a meaner looking one than the bold lover; of a more delighted one than the wife, who looked upon her husband as justly punished for his ungenerous suspicions of her. The Benedict did say something or other, and the policeman dismissing the officer any amount of reparation, and beseeched those attracted by the riot, for his honor, to keep the matter a secret. But it wasn't—it will out. If anybody does any grand duties of the peace with a slightly green eye, he needn't say that he got any information from us on the subject.

An Infant Baboon.

The following curious account of a baboon family is translated from a recent French work, by M. Boitard, for *Goodrich's Illustrated Natural History*:

"There have been and still are in the Menagerie of the Garden of Plants, Paris, a number of baboons, and four years ago a female who had recently given birth to one of the most amusing and singular spectacles I ever witnessed. She was placed with it in a cage, near the one she formerly occupied with several other animals of the same species. The little one was hideously ugly, but she lavished upon it the most tender caresses. When it was eight days old, the door of the menagerie was opened, and my male entered. The mother, seated in the middle of the cage, held the young brin in her arms precisely as a nurse would do under similar circumstances. The happy father approached and embraced his mate with French gallantry upon each side of the face; he then kissed the little one, and as it appeared to the spectator, said that their knees touched each other. They then both began to move their lips with rapidity, taking the young one from each other's arms, as if they were having a most animated conversation concerning it.

"The door was again opened, and the baboon friends entered one after another, each embracing the mother, who, however, would not allow them to touch the young one. They seated themselves in a circle and moved their lips as if felicitating the happy couple on the arrival of the son and heir, and perhaps finding in it a more glorious resemblance to either the father or mother. The scene was very much like that which often takes place in the human family on similar occasions, except that we suspect the female friends would give his sister, but we won't, though we may say, *en passant*, that he is a perfectly honorable officer—was approached in haste by a young chap, who asked him to go in a hurry to the house of the gentleman above mentioned, as he believed there were robbers in the house; saying, also, that the gentleman wanted him to get in at the back window, which would be unfastened, so as not to alarm the rascals. Stealthily went the officer; quietly he clambered over the alley fence; lastly he ran against a ladder, softly he pushed up the back window; unthinkingly he thrust his head into the open window; when—shack! came something down upon his head, and a shock that made his brain whirl, and unnumbered stars promenade before his confused vision. The assailer never doubted that one of the burglars was just coming out, and encountered him; but he never knew what it was to expect once more—as to be slandered, receiving two or three more of those aerial punches meanwhile.

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125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
200 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee,
25 do Laguira Coffee,
250 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Goiden do
75 do Portland do
300 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Bawyer's White Brasive Soap
100 do Jesse Oakley's do do
200 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
40 do Sterine do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
213 butts do do
20 bxs cavendish do
110 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Macaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
40 tcs Prime Rice, 20 mts Cassia
76 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
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75 do A 1 do do
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196 boxes Layer Raisins,
276 do M. R. do
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It has never been known to fail especially when used in the first stages of disease. When the hair commences to fall out copy it will restore it at once. Don't wait. Don't put off the matter as one to be attended to at any time, but

USE THE MARAVILLA AT ONCE.

Prepared by C. Earnest & Co., New York. Sold by
PENTON & CO.,
94 Lake street.

Wholesale Houses.

SOMETHING NEW!!!
MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe.

As improvement has been made in boots and shoes by which Tipping is known in trade. Every Pair Tipped with the Metallic Tip will be warranted to wear twice as long as those not tipped. The Tips are put on in Connecticut, and are of the best quality of metal, so pretty that it gives the appearance of neat, handsome stitching. Every pair of Boots or Shoes tipped with the Metallic Tip will save the cost of the Tips in the expense of repairing. Ladies' Gaiter Boots tipped with the Metallic Tip, will last one year longer than those not tipped. Children's Boots tipped with the Metallic Tip will last from three to six months longer than those not tipped. Every pair of Boots or Shoes tipped with the Met

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1859.

The supply of Eastern Exchange is fully equal to the demand, and rates are easy at 1@1¼ per cent. prem. On the street some bills were sold at 1@. Currency in fair supply and money market a shade easier.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

An excellent feature in the money market, is the demand for all kinds of funds to invest in the country. It shows that the hogs and other produce are in the country, and that no moved whenever money is had to invest in them. This produce, and this alone, can render our exchange market easy, by adjusting the balance of trade. Exchange has been brought here to some extent from Kentucky, invested in Missouri money, with which to purchase hogs at up river points, where some of the heaviest pork operators are Kentuckians. Exchange on the East has also been brought here by Charleston (S. C.) and other traders, and invested in flour and other produce. To-day, exchange seemed to be plentier than money with which to buy it. Sight on the East was offered to bankers at 1 per cent. premium for bankable funds, while it was as low as they could purchase it yesterday. It is most generally sold, however, at ¼ premium. Some of it, the last we heard of, was changing at 1. On the South it is worth 1@¼ prem.

NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—The N. Y. *Tribune* of the 7th, says:

The Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad have been placed upon the regular list of the Board, in place of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac 1st Mortgage and Land Grants, which are now almost entirely merged in the new securities. The Company starts with excellent business prospects, and is placed in one of the most promising of the new lines at the West. The interest on the sinking fund bonds, 1st Mortgage, is payable on the 1st of January next, and will be paid promptly on or before February 1. It is believed by the managers of the road, that this coming year will show little more than a year since seemed under almost hopeless embarrassment, is rapidly working into a position of comparative prosperity. The equipment of the road is entirely insufficient to do the freight business offering, even at this period of dullness in Western business.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1859.

The receipts during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Hogs, No.
Receipts for the week	19,214	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Receipts for the year	1,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Same to the week	19,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Do same time 1858	1,183,174	2,503,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

RECEIPTS.

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Beef, tcs and bbls	1,000	70,000
Pork, bbls	1,000	170,000
Lard, kegs	1,000	90,000

EXPORTS.

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Beef, tcs and bbls	1,000	70,000
Pork, bbls	1,000	170,000
Lard, kegs	1,000	90,000

The decline in Cincinnati during the past two days, as well as the mildness of the weather, had a depressing effect on the market for Dressed Hogs to-day, and a decline of 25c took place. Early several lots were sold as high as $6.12½@6.30, but towards noon buyers held off, and the market became perfectly flat—good heavy Hogs selling at $6.75@6.90. Towards evening, however, there was rather more anxiety to buy, but there was no viable improvement in prices. Live Hogs were not so depressed although we have also to note a decline of about 5c—the sales ranging from $4.60@5.25 gross. For heavy Hogs the market was tolerably active at $4.80@5.00 at which figures there were free sellers; but one lot of extra, averaging 318 lbs brought as high as $5.25.

The market for Provisions was rather tamer than during the two previous days; but there is no actual decline. The stock is so small that holders do not show any anxiety to sell; while there are a good many orders on the market not yet filled. Round lots of Mess Pork would bring $16.00; but holders refuse to sell at that figure. For February delivery $16.50 was offered and refused. In Green Meats, there were sales of 10,000 Hams on private terms (reported as a fall price) and Green Sides and Shoulders at 4½c and 4¾c, for small lots. For Salted Meats there is a good demand but buyers and sellers are apart. Last is good request at 10c, with sales of 200 bbls at Milwaukee at that figure. Holders here, however, are firm at 10¼@10½c. Tallow is firmer, and we report a sale to-day at an advance of 1c—10½c.

The Flour market was quiet but firm. There was a good inquiry for Spring Extras, but the offerings were small. The sales were limited, at $4.10@5.00 for low grade to choice Spring extras, and $5.75 for Indiana White Winter. Under a good milling and shipping demand for Wheat, the market advanced 1@2— sales of No. 2 Spring being made at 95c@97c in store, and Club at $1.07 on track. Corn also improved 1@1½c, with sales at 39@40c for No. 1 in store; 38c for Rejected in store; and 40c for old No. 2 in store. Oats scarce and in demand, with an advance of 1½—sales being made at 33½@35c in store and 35c on track. Rye in good demand at 75c. Barley quiet and firm. Under a shipping inquiry for Highwines the market is firmer, but sales are still made at 21c. Hides unchanged. Timothy Seed in fair request and steady.

NEW YORK—Dec. 7—Receipts, 13,287 bbls flour; 19,940 bu wheat; 11,876 bu corn; 16,816 bu oats; 7,600 bu rye; 1,001 pkgs beef; 778 bbls beef. The *Courier and Inquirer* furnishes the receipts and shipments for the week, as follows:—

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
Receipts for the week	139,214	4,000,000	2,000,000
Receipts for the year	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Same to the week	19,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Do same time 1858	1,183,174	2,503,000	1,000,000

RECEIPTS.

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Beef, tcs and bbls	1,000	70,000
Pork, bbls	1,000	170,000
Lard, kegs	1,000	90,000

EXPORTS.

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Beef, tcs and bbls	1,000	70,000
Pork, bbls	1,000	170,000
Lard, kegs	1,000	90,000

RECEIPTS.—Dec. 6—Market steady, notwithstanding the fluctuations at New York and other depots. Prices of last week are a trifle lower. GALEN—Wheat holds its own very well. We quote at $1.28@1.35 for white, though some small lots of choice white Canadian have been sold as high as $1.40. Red wheat brings 1c@2c less. Corn and other coarse grains are steady, except 1½c, which we quote at 65@70c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Our flour market exhibited no change from yesterday's quotations, nor any change in its spirit. The demand is only moderate, such as it is, being only of a quiet speculative character. Wheat and other grains are very firm, but there is but little material variation, either as to demand or as to prices; from reports given during the last three days. Corn, Oats, Barley, 75c for prime fall. Rye, 80c. Wheat, good and prime red, $1.15@1.18; white, $1.25 for prime. Whisky is firm at 21½c.

TOLEDO—Nov. 8.—The *Blade* reports as follows: "Receipts, 975 brls flour, 1404 bus corn, 1000 bus oats, 2,000 bus barley, 7,225 bu wheat, 100 brls flour, 1050 bu wheat, 693 bu corn, 185 brls beans, 60 brls hig hwines, 14 cars stock. Nothing doing in breadstuffs to-day, and we quote nominally unchanged. Flour—Extra at $5, XX at $4.50. Wheat—Red held at 1.19@1.14, white held at 1.25@1.30. Corn—No. 1 sales; shelled, 50@55c; in the ear, 40@45c per 70@75 lbs. Oats, 27½c. Barley—Last sales at 62½c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—The receipts are again small. Three cars wheat from Toledo, and one on the G., C. & C. Road, with two care corn on the C. & C., were all of the grain receipts today. The high price of wheat in Toledo has considerably lessened the chances of a supply from that quarter. Flour—sales of a few bbls at previous figures, $5.50 to $6 for good red wheat tris, and $5.50 to $6 for good red wheat double extras. Wheat—The only sale is of one car red at $1.31 on track, and one car delivered on G. & M. track at $1.32; 1 car fair red is also reported at $1.12. A good article of red wheat will readily bring $1.35@1.38. Corn—New in car is nominal at 50@52c; by bu of 72 lbs. Sale of 1 car of shelled (damp) at 76c. Last sale prime new shelled at 65c. Oats firm at 30@31c. Barley—The range is from 70 to 75c for choice. Common for feed sells at about 60c. Rye nominal at 80c.

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—The *Whig* says: The supply of grain and produce generally, is not equal to the demand. Wheat comes in quite slowly, and the market is firm at $1.00 for choice—an occasional load may sell at a shade above this figure, owing to "running" among the buyers, but the market price is not more than quoted. Corn—Is in demand on the street at 35c.

Hog and Provision Trade.

CINCINNATI.

Any generally thought to have had a "black eye" to-day from the effects of the late heavy decline in Hogs, but the fact remains, and of the very deepest of Hogs and in the market, and the very deepest of Hogs and in the market, and the very deepest of Hogs and in the market, and